

FARM EXTRACTS

INFORMATION FROM THE EXPERIMENT STATION — AGRICULTURAL PAPERS AND THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE

Kentucky Farm Women Learn Sewing Methods

Lexington, Ky., March.—Kentucky has the distinction of being one of the two states in the Union where farm women receive instruction in clothing efficiency methods, according to Miss Helen Harriman, field agent in clothing from the Kentucky State College of Agriculture. The work was started in November 1920 at which time 21 women were enrolled in learning methods of making clothing quickly, easily and with good results for themselves and their families. At the present time more than 100 women in the State are taking the work and passing it on to their neighbors. Massachusetts is the other state giving this work to farm women.

Fertilizers Still Cheap Even at Present Prices

Lexington, Ky., March.—In spite of the fact that some farmers claim they cannot afford to buy fertilizers at the present cost of these materials when prices on farm products are low, figures produced by R. E. Stephenson of the Soils and Crops Department of the Kentucky State College of Agriculture show that the corn could drop to 50 cents per bushel, wheat to 75 cents and hay to 50 cents per hundred pounds and the use of limestone and phosphate would still be profitable even at their present cost. Experiments conducted on the different soils types of the State were used as a basis in computing the figures.

Creolin Will Control "Gaps" in Baby Chicks

Lexington, Ky., March.—Burning the dead chicks and all worms removed from them, keeping chicks confined until the dew is off the grass and adding three drops of creolin to each pint of drinking water which the youngsters use are the three recommendations made by the poultry department of the Kentucky State College of Agriculture for the control of "gaps" the most common chick ailment.

For 1921 Club Winners

Lexington, Ky., March.—Free trips to the 1921 Chicago International Livestock Exposition will be provided for the Kentucky club champions in poultry and dairy calf growing through the co-operation of a Chicago packing house, according to an announcement which has just been made by C. W. Buckler, of the Kentucky State College of Agriculture and leader of junior club work. It is probable that free trips for other champions will be provided, Mr. Buckler said.

Any Kentucky boy or girl can enter the contest by getting in touch with Mr. Buckler, the county club leader or the county farm or home demonstration agent. The only requirement for those making the trip is that they prepare a brief story of their experiences while at the show.

Nelson County Youngsters Organize Dairy Calf Club

Lexington, Ky., March.—Twelve Nelson county boys and girls interested in dairying have organized a dairy calf club, purchased their calves and started what they intend to make a foundation herd of dairy cattle, according to a report from E. M. Prewitt of the Kentucky State College of Agriculture.

Tobacco Seed Plants

The first step in producing a satisfactory crop of tobacco is to use good seed, true to type, and before topping is done the tobacco field should be gone over carefully in search of desirable seed plants. Having definitely decided upon the ideal type of plant desired, only those plants which conform to this type should be selected for growing seed. The advantages of selecting good seed plants will be lost if crossing with other types is allowed to take place. This is prevented readily by covering the flower head with a twelve-pound manila paper bag. The small leaves and branches just below the flower head proper should be removed and the mouth of the bag securely tied to the stalk just below the flowering branches. Any blossoms which have already opened must be picked off before the bag is placed in position. The bag must be adjusted from time to time to accommodate the growth of the flower head.

Dark Tobacco Culture

In the portion of Kentucky and Tennessee lying between the burley district and the dark fire-cured sections types of tobacco are produced in large quantities suitable for domestic manufacture into chewing

and smoking tobacco. These types are mostly air cured, like burley, but in other respects the methods of production are quite similar to those followed for the dark fire-cured tobacco. In the southern portion of this territory centering around Warren County, Kentucky, the so-called one sucker is the principal variety grown.

In a few counties of Virginia, in the vicinity of Richmond, a type of leaf long known as Virginia sun-cured is produced. Formerly the tobacco was exposed to the sun in the process of curing (hence the name), but at the present time air curing as practiced in the burley district is the more common method. This type is specially adapted to the manufacture of chewing tobacco. Aside from the curing and somewhat higher topping substantially the same methods of production should be followed as for the fire-cured export tobacco.

Three Ways Of Starting

There are three ways, says N. E. Chapman, of Minnesota University Farm, of getting a start with standard-bred birds. One is with hatchlings, another by buying day-old chicks and another by breeding stock. The most common way, and the cheapest, is to begin with a few sittings of eggs. The day-old chick method, however, is increasing in popularity. But whatever method is used, good judgment must be exercised in buying, for often the breeders and the hatcheries have a varied supply of standard-bred eggs and poultry stock.

Open Shed For Milk Cows

In order to handle milk cows successfully in an open shed, the following points should be observed:

1. Shed should be tight, closed on three sides and open to the south.
2. An abundance of bedding should be used.
3. Under climatic conditions prevailing in Pennsylvania it appears necessary to have a well-protected room into which to drive the cows to be cleaned and milked during cold weather.
4. Sheltered box stalls in which to house cows during time of calving are essential.

Seed Treatment For Oats

Before treatment run all seed grain through a good fanning mill in order to remove light or shriveled grains, dirt, trash and weed seeds. Do not expose the grain to fresh contamination after treatment. Sacks and shovel should be disinfected as explained below. The seed drill should be thoroughly sprayed inside with the formaldehyde solution.

Dry formaldehyde treatment:

1. Pile the grain on a clean floor, clean canvas, or in a tight wagon box.
2. For 50 bushels of seed, add 1 pint of water to 1 pint of formaldehyde in a quart hand sprayer. For smaller amounts of grain, make up less of the solution.
3. Shovel the grain into a new pile and spray each shovelful with the solution. Spray beneath the falling grain. One or two strokes of the handle to each shovelful of grain gives about the right amount of spray. Shovel the grain over only once in this treatment.
4. When the grain is all treated, spray the bags in which it will be taken to the field, inside and out, and spread them on the pile of grain. Cover the pile with canvas or blankets which have first been sprayed with the formaldehyde solution. Leave the shovel in the pile.
5. After being covered 4 or 5 hours, not longer, remove the cover and spread the grain out to air.
6. In order to avoid irritation of the eyes and nose:

Have a draft through the room in which the seed is treated. Work from the windward side of the pile.

Hold the sprayer down close to the grain.

Shovel the grain upon the vapor. Oats may be treated and sown the same day, or it may be treated several weeks in advance of sowing, provided it is thoroughly aired and stored in disinfected bags.

This treatment has given perfect satisfaction when used for oats if the directions are followed and a good grade of formaldehyde used. The sprinkling method may be used if desired. The dry method, however, is less laborious, does not wet the grain and is the treatment usually preferred.

The dry treatment may be used for the covered smut of barley. It is used by many farmers for the stink-smut of wheat. In our experi-

ence it sometimes injures the germination of wheat and does not always give satisfactory control of smut.

The loose smuts of wheat and barley can be controlled only by the hot water method, directions for which will be sent upon request.

Guides in Feeding Dairy Cows

If dairy cows are to be fed for profitable production they must receive a liberal ration at all seasons. In summer, pasture generally is depended upon, but often it must be supplemented by soiling crops or silage and sometimes by concentrates as well. For winter feeding, the ration usually is composed of hay, silage and a mixture of grains. In properly balancing the ration the grain mixture is compounded to fit the roughage, with due consideration for cost, bulk, palatability and physiological effect upon the cow. For best results cows must be fed individually, salted regularly and furnished with all the clean water they will drink.

A few simple guides for feeding may be summarized as follows:

1. Under most circumstances the cow should be fed all the roughage that she will eat up clean and the grain ration should be adjusted to the milk production.
2. A grain mixture should be fed in the proportion of one pound to each three pints or pounds of milk produced daily by the cow, except in the case of a cow producing a flow of 40 pounds or more, when the ration may be one pound to each three and a half or four pounds of milk. An even better rule is one pound of grain each day for every pound of butterfat that the cow produces during the week.
3. Feed all the cow will respond to in milk production. When she begins to put on flesh, cut down the grain.

Grain Feed For Chicks

In addition to the green feed and dry mash, which should be provided regularly, a grain mixture should be fed night and morning, giving as large a quantity as the chicks will eat clean, but no more. A good grain mixture for growing chicks consists of three parts cracked corn, two parts wheat and two parts hulled oats. When available, kafir corn or rolled or hulled barley may be substituted for hulled oats. In localities where hulled oats, kafir corn or rolled barley cannot be obtained or is too high in price, a mixture of cracked corn and wheat only may be fed until the chicks are old enough to eat whole oats, when two parts oats may be added to the corn and wheat mixture.

The Care Of Livestock

Great care should be exercised in the proper management of livestock, for the farmers greatest and easiest profits come from this source. To produce the best profits, they must have proper food and care. Animals suffer the same as man in great extremes of heat and cold. They therefore should be sheltered in summer the same as in winter.

Stock should never be made to stand out in the rain and dew. If they are compelled to stay out, they should have extra food and care. Never allow animals of any kind to suffer from thirst or hunger. Animals that are poorly fed, left unsheltered, allowed to become filthy and dirty, sicken and finally die.

Kindness helps greatly in the management of livestock. The man who loves and cares for his animals, learns their habits and the food they need most is the man who will make the most out of his livestock.

Farm animals are kept mostly to supply the demand for meat, milk, eggs, wool and to furnish motive power for certain kinds of labor besides being a complete utilization of everything grown on the farm.

Don't keep poor of scrub stock. It won't pay.

W. THEODORE DEVER.

JUDGE McKENZIE MOSS IS URGED FOR PLACE

Louisville, Ky., March 26.—Judge McKenzie Moss, of Bowling Green, is understood to be the man whom Kentucky Republicans will urge President Harding to appoint as solicitor of the postoffice department at Washington, says a Post dispatch from Washington. The message adds that Judge Kerr, of Lexington, probably will be selected as federal judge for the Panama Canal Zone.

NEGRO LYNCHED AFTER CONFESSING TO ATTACK

Monticello, Ark., March 25.—Phil Slater, a negro, fifty years old, who confessed that he had attacked a white woman near Wilmar last week was taken from the jail here and lynched. In making his confession he said "I did it, but please give me a trial." The mob hanged the negro to a telephone pole and riddled his body with bullets.

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WITTY AND WISE

One woman can make a home happy, but two of 'em can't.—Syracuse Herald.

Eggs are about low enough now to be utilized in theatrical criticism.—Springfield (Mo.) Leader.

It may not be of much interest to anybody, but a cockroach has no toenails.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Footless hostility is now the rage in Paris. Personally we have Paris beaten by several years.—Burlington News.

Kansas reports a cat that lives on bark. It is no unusual thing to feed the kitty with chips.—Baltimore Sun.

Personally we haven't done much toward helping Mr. Harding select a cabinet, but it is his fault.—Dallas News.

Zero in efficiency is shown by those Florida burglars who tried to break a bank that failed weeks ago.—Denver Times.

Thank goodness we're at the point where we can again ask for a dime's worth of something without being laughed at.—Chula (Mo.) News.

The trouble with merchandising may be that too many women are shopping on the wrong side of the windows.—Passaic (N. J.) Herald.

The reason why a woman wears furs in the summer and a low-neck dress in the winter is because she is a woman.—Nauvoo (Ill.) Independent.

A Kane surgeon operated upon himself successfully for appendicitis. At this rate man will soon become his own undertaker.—Harrisburg (Pa.) Patriot.

We have a friend who smokes a cigar that will keep on being manufactured if the Kentucky night riders keep tobacco off the market for 1,000 years.—Washington Post.

About the only difference we notice between the old postage stamps and the new Pilgrim ones is that the latter require about 40 per cent more spit.—Eaton (Colo.) Herald.

The editor of this sheet is both underpaid and underfed. Come a-running with that subscription you owe us. You don't know just how badly it makes us feel to have a few "bucks" in our jeans. Tickle us.—St. Mary's (W. Va.) Leader.

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GIRL IS KILLED IN BASKETBALL GAME

Lexington, Ky., March 26.—Miss Bernice Mildred Young, 22 years old, Pineville, Ky., a senior at the University of Kentucky, died at the Good Samaritan Hospital following an operation in an effort to check blood poisoning which developed from an infected arm resulting from a slight bruise received while playing basketball.

The girl was moved to the hospital Saturday.

Her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh S. Young, and her sister, Mary Pat Young, were at her bedside when she died.

Memorial exercises were held at Patterson Hall, the girls' dormitory of the college. The services were in charge of the Rev. Benjamin J. Bush. The body, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Young, was taken to Pineville for burial.

TO INSPECT DOMESTIC SCIENCE IN HIGH SCHOOLS

Frankfort, Ky., March 26.—Miss Betsy Madison, state supervisor of Home economics education, left here for Paducah to arrange for a summer school for teachers in McCracken county in connection with the summer school program of the state department of education. The schools are designed to train teachers to meet the higher requirements of the 1920 school law. While in Western Kentucky Miss Madison also will inspect the domestic science departments of various high schools.

FINE FLAVORED SALMON

The pink salmon is the smallest member of the salmon family, averaging about four pounds in weight. It matures in two years and is found in great numbers in Puget Sound and along the Alaska coast. Its flesh is of a coral-pink tint and is especially tender and delicately flavored. The chum or white salmon is a larger fish, averaging about eight pounds. It matures in from three to four years, "runs" in the fall and is widely distributed along the North Pacific coast. It is distinguished by the trout-like color of its flesh which is a creamy white. This salmon is also sometimes called keta.

BACKACHE, PAIN IN SIDE, HEADACHE

Nashville, Tenn.—"Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best medicine I have ever taken. I suffered for a long time with feminine trouble. I would become so nervous that I would have to give up and lie down until I would get quiet. I suffered with backaches, pains in my side and bearing pains. I would also have periodical spells of sick headaches. I could not eat or sleep and got where I was a physical wreck. I decided to give Favorite Prescription a trial and it completely cured me."—MRS. ALICE McLOUD, 1613 Sixth Ave. N. All druggists.

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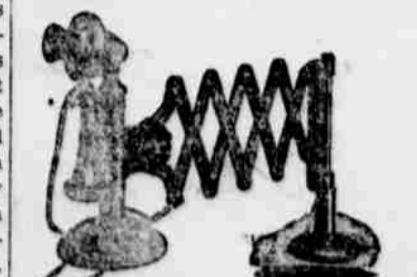
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